

are four or five varietal forms illustrated by Blatchley (after Riley), but these do not include the forms I have just mentioned. Along the railway track, not far from this swamp, I took both species of *Crioceris* on plants of wild asparagus.

The genus *Chrysomela* has always been of great interest to me, I suppose because of its beauty, and, seeing in one of the books that the sub-species *rhoda* fed exclusively on hazel, I made a systematic search for the insect, but without any success. The only capture I have made on this plant is a species of *Balaninus* or nut-weevil, one of the wariest of insects; I have distinctly seen (and more than once) *Balaninus* swoon from the leaf it was resting on, while I was still several feet away; it invariably feeds in such a position as to drop into the tangled heart of the bush instead of falling exposed at the side. But the frequent occurrence of *Chrysomelæ scalaris* and *philadelphica* in varietal form on alder, coupled with their entire absence from hazel, rouses a suspicion. In size and habit, as well as character of foliage, the alder and the hazel are very similar, especially to a non-botanist: it would be interesting to get a consensus of opinion (or, rather, experience) in the matter from other field-collectors.

Another beetle, said by Blatchley to be beaten from hazel, is *Syneta ferruginea*. I had seldom seen this beetle (and never more than one at a time) till last season, but in testing out the alder as a food plant of *Chrysomelas* I took three or four pairs of *Syneta ferruginea* on leaves of alder near Bethany. The robust red-brown form of *Chr. philadelphica* I have now taken, two seasons running, and on alder, as far west of Peterborough as Mount Pleasant, and also two or three miles east of the city on the outskirts of my second hunting ground—Burnham's wood.

A NEW *PHANURUS* FROM THE UNITED STATES, WITH NOTES ON ALLIED SPECIES.

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1. *Phanurus opacus* Howard.

Both sexes are black; the thorax above is subglabrous.

2. *Phanurus floridanus* Ashmead.

The head and thorax are polished, the tibiæ and knees pale

brown; segments 1 and 2 of abdomen have very short striae at base. The club is stouter than with *ovivorus*.

3. *Phanurus ovivorus* Ashmead.

The club is slenderer than in the preceding, the tibiae dark, the thorax above showing faint reticulation cephalad, but mostly glabrous. The first two segments of the abdomen do not have striae at base, or else these are extremely minute and short. In *flavipes* the vertex and scutum is uniformly finely reticulate. The species *ovivorus* is very close to *opacus*, if not identical.

4. *Phanurus emersoni*, new species.

Female—Length 0.90 mm. Black, the wings subhyaline, the venation pale dusky, the tarsi yellow. Differs from *opacus* Howard in that the male is varicoloured here. Differs from female *opacus*, *floridanus* and *ovivorus* in that the vertex and scutum are densely reticulated. Differs from *tabanivorus* in that the abdomen is only somewhat longer than the rest of the body, its third segment is not a fourth the length of the third, the thorax above is reticulated, and the male has the entire thorax honey yellow, also the antennae (besides the legs and head as in *tabanivorus*). Closest (female) to *ovivorus*, which it resembles. Stigmal vein nearly twice longer than the marginal, about half the length of the postmarginal. Funicle 1 a half longer than wide, two-thirds the length of the pedicel, 2 a little shorter than 1, 3 still shorter, 4 globular, smallest; 5 cup-shaped, 6 the same, larger, wider than long; 7 and 8 subquadrate, 9 ovate, longer than wide. Short, distinct striae at base of segment 2 of the abdomen.

In the male, funicles 1-3 are somewhat longer than in the female, while 4-9 are moniliform, wider than long, small; the club joint is ovate and as long as funicle 1 and stouter.

Described from a large number of both sexes reared from tabanid eggs at Dallas, Texas (F. C. Bishop).

Types—Catalogue No. 19664, U.S.N.M., 1 ♂, 8 ♀'s on two tags and a slide bearing 1 ♂, 4 ♀'s.

Types of *opacus*, *ovivorus*, *floridanus* and *flavipes* examined.